No point of attack is too insignificant to be overlooked in the general assault which is being made all along the line upon Americans of African descent. All the resources of the laboratory as well as the library are being brought into requisition to furnish material for these attacks. The avowed purpose of these assaults is to discredit these Americans as men and citizens, and to give some shadow of justification to the general attitude of indifference and contempt in which they are held.

One of the latest fair knights to rush to the charge, in the general interests of "white supremacy" and superiority, against the unhappy "naturally inferior" body of those Americans whose ancestry dates variously to the Thames and the Rhine, the Niger and the Nile, is Professor William Starr Myers who hails from Princeton University. His irresponsible outgivings on the race question will be better understood in the light of this fact. Princeton is a southern school on northern soil. No Negro student, however well prepared, has ever shared the doubtful distinction of being permitted to matriculate in its courses. The true spirit of American democracy has never pervaded its classic shades. It has much the spirit of the tiger;— that striped beast of prey, which is its bright emblem. Princeton has ever lifted up the tiger in the face of heaven; but as we now recall, a figure of this beast with fang and claw, adorns the loftiest spire of the chief place of its devotions. No less personage than the Honorable Woodrow Wilson, segregationalist, pledge-breaker and President of the United States, was once the official head of this institution where the true university atmosphere is stifled

by the spirit of slavery.

Professor William Starr Myers of Princeton delivered an address on the 28th of February in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, which bristles with mischievous and erroneous statements in regard to Americans of African descent. Ordinarily, statements so manifestly grotesque and erroneous are not worthy of public notice, but his ill-considered outgivings having found voice in the public press, it is felt that some attention should be given them.

The Honorable "Sunset" Cox, who spent some time in Turkey, said that one evening he heard the tinkle of silver bells coming down the mountainside. It seemed to sound so weird in that unnatural place, but his reassuring guide informed him that it was nothing but the muleteer returning, and the sound was the grand diapason of the jackasses. This diapason again pealed forth on the 28th of February when Professor William Starr Myers opened his mouth and spoke from this platform in the music hall of the Academy of Music. Some of the fiercest growls and shrieks which escaped from this would-be teacher who wandered from the lair of the tiger at Princeton are:

" In the large eastern states the death-rate among Negro children under 5 years of age is 500 out of every 1000. The Negro race is increasing in numbers, but not as rapidly as the white race.

" A Negro physician whom I know allowed a child to die a few days ago because he could not diagnose a simple case of diphtheria."

" The Ballot and whiskey are the two great curses of the Negro race."

" The passing of the Fifteenth Amendment was a great mistake."

" The Negro race is not merely a backward race, it is an inferior race."

He said that a Young Men's Christian Association leader of Brooklyn "recently estimated that 98% of all Negro men are immoral, and that the proportion of immoral Negro women is nearly as great."

Unfortunately, the death-rate among Negroes is too high. We find that aside from those who died from natural causes, 49 Negroes were put to death by mobs whose spirit of violence is inspired by just such outgivings as those uttered by Myers, the Princeton Professor, from this platform.

Realizing the fact that something must be done to decrease the death-rate, the colored people of the United States are observing this week a National Health Week; but the facts do not prove that the death-rate among Negroes is increasing. Fortunately for us, for the first time in the history of the government, a bulletin was issued on the 20th of this month by William J. Harris, Director of the Census, Department of Commerce, regarding mortality among Negroes. The data was taken from the Registration Area of the United States and certain selected states. This data, according to the bulletin of the United States Census, shows that while the death-rate among Negroes in 1910 was 29.4 %, that in 1911 it was 25.5%, a decrease. Professor Myers' wild statement about the death-rate of Negro children will not stand in the large eastern states.

		Total Negro Deaths	Per 1000 Pop.	Decr. over Previous Decade
Baltimore, Md.	1910	2,597	30.6	2.9 per cent
Boston, Mass.	1910	317	26.9	3.6 " "
Charleston, S.C.	1910	1,251	39.3	5.1 " "
Chicago, Ill.	1910	1,075	24.3	.7 " " Inc.
Jacksonville, Fla.	1910	710	24	8.8 " "
Jersey City, N. J.	1910	123	20.5	1.9 " "
Borough of Man.	1910	1,473	24.2	10 " "
" " B'klyn.	1910	598	26.2	2.8 " "
Philadelphia, Pa.	1910	2,276	26.9	3.3 " "
Richmond, Va.	1910	1,416	30.2	7.5 " "
Washington, D. C.	1910	2,759	29.1	1.9 " "

This United States Bulletin further states: "Both Negroes and whites show decreases in death-rate in 1910 as compared with 1900. The decline for the Negroes being 3.4 and for white 2.5 per thousand population."

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"Every city in the South except Key West, Florida, and Memphis, Tennessee, shows a lower death-rate for Negroes in 1910 than in 1900." The general tendency appears to be in the direction of a declining death-rate for Negroes in registration cities, the decrease being somewhat greater for Negroes than for whites.

The United States Census Bulletin further states that "undoubtedly one of the factors which has caused the decrease in the death-rate, which decrease is almost universal in the cities of the South, is the increase in home ownership among the Negro population."

In the decade from 1900 to 1910 the number of homes owned by Negroes in southern states increased by 100,912 or 31.4 per cent, this increase covering the increase in farm homes of 80,449 or 16.7%.

HOMES OWNED BY NEGRO FAMILIES.

1910	Negro Inhabitants per Owned Home.
Alabama 39,941	27
Georgia 39,725	30
Mississippi 33,564	26
North Carolina ...40,118	17
South Carolina ...33,161	25
Texas 41,639	17
Virginia 56,333	12

Thus it will be seen that in Mississippi, the state of Vardaman, one Negro out of every 26 owns a home. In South Carolina, the state of Tillman and Blease, one Negro out of every 25 owns a home. In North Carolina and in Texas one Negro out of every 17 owns a home. In Virginia one Negro out of every 12 owns a home.

The number of farm homes owned by Negroes in 1910 was 212,507, an increase of 30,449 or 16.7%. Where North Carolina during this decade added 10 white farms to every 100 farms the blacks added 19 in the same ratio; in Georgia 18 whites to 47 blacks; in Arkansas 8 whites to 22 blacks; in Mississippi 19 whites to 28 blacks; in Virginia 10 whites to 7 blacks.

Look out Professor William Starr Myers!

"Don't yer see the black cloud risin' ober yonder ?
Looks as if there's gwine ter be a storm!
Ebber you be frightened, dem is only darkies,
We'se goin' ter occupy der lan'!

Our professor informed his audience that a Negro physician whom he knew allowed a child to die because he could not diagnose a simple case of diphtheria. No doubt. I also knew a white physician to let a patient die because he diagnosed an acute case of appendicitis as colic. Had the professor wished to be gracious he might also have said that a Negro physician of this country was the first to successfully operate on the human heart.

When he says that the ballot and whiskey are the two great curses of the Negro race, as to the first we agree. Whiskey is a curse to any race, but we shall not pronounce a curse upon Princeton because of the occasional outbreaks of a few drunken students in that University. Professor Myers' race is the manufacturer and vender of this accursed stuff. They carry it in their ships along with their Bibles bearing Christian civilization to Africa and other ends of the earth. Wherever white men have succeeded in placing the liquor traffic under the ban of legal prohibition, it is because black men have worked and voted with them to put it down. Whiskey is not alone the curse of the black race, it is the curse and the scourge of the human race. Will not the Professor also denounce it in more general terms ?

As to the ballot being a curse to the Negro race, we recall an example in the recent past when it was a curse to the Negro race. It was on that fateful day, the first Tuesday in November 1912, when a few high-minded Negroes, believing in the solemn promises of one Woodrow Wilson, used their ballot to assist in elevating him to the Presidency. The Professor's statement taken on its face will not stand the light of facts. The Negro has always used the ballot when permitted, to support the best traditions and the highest ideals of this republic. But for the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, not the "New Freedom" but the new slavery in the form of universal jim-crowism, segregation and peonage would be fastened upon the entire race. Before the Professor or any one else can prove that the Fifteenth Amendment was a mistake, it will have to be shown that the Negro voters have ever attempted to use it in any but the best interests of their country

and their countrymen.

Professor Myers says that he does not believe in social equality. I do not believe in white supremacy. Our republic cannot stand if it is to be based upon wealth, colors, religion or race. Professor Myers, like President Wilson, would debar Negroes from participating in common with other Americans in the government under which they live. This attitude is un-American and un-patriotic, and is far more menacing to the safety and prosperity of American institutions than any unfounded fear as to the use of the ballot in the hands of black men.

Professor Myers utters a deliberate slander when he makes the statement his own that "98% of all Negro men are immoral, and that the proportion of immoral Negro women is nearly as great." A man who can be as reckless in statement as that in a place so dedicated to the higher and better things of the mind and spirit as is the Brooklyn Academy of Music, is not fit to be permitted to roam at large. If we were to take the scandals, thefts and murders with which the columns of our great daily papers are reeking, we might jump to the conclusion that 98% of the white men and women were immoral and criminal. It was men of like spirit with Professor Myers who sought to jam through the most recent session of Congress a bill forbidding marriage between the races, thus making of every colored woman and girl a human thing to be the common prey of the lust and passion of white men, and leaving them before the law without protection or redress. Because his race here in New York and New England have produced ministers of the Gospel who are proved seductionists and murderers, and because they have produced men of education, wealth and social position guilty of